## REMARKS

### I. Status of the application

The specification has been amended to more clearly identify the components of the disclosed invention. More specifically, paragraphs [010] and [022] have been amended to recite that urea and the hydrophilic film-forming agent are non-volatile constituents.

A volatile substance is one that evaporates readily at normal temperatures and pressures. *See* The American Heritage Dictionary, 2nd College Ed., Houghton Mifflin Co., p. 1354 (1991) (copy attached). A nonvolatile substance, on the other hand, does not. The original disclosure provides descriptions of both. For example, urea and the hydrophilic film-forming agents are nonvolatile constituents of the pharmaceutical preparation used in claim 1. Examples of various hydrophilic film-forming agents are disclosed in paragraph [013] on page 4 of the specification. Water and aqueous-alcoholic solutions, disclosed in paragraph [015] on page 5 of the specification, are volatile. The original paragraphs [010] and [022] recited element "a) one or more nonvolatile constituents" separately from element "b) urea" and "c) hydrophilic film-forming agent." To avoid any confusion as to the scope of the term "nonvolatile constituents," applicants have amended these paragraphs in the specification to make clear that the nonvolatile constituents comprise urea and the hydrophilic film-forming agent. The claims were already amended in the same manner in the Amendment filed on December 10, 2004.

Claims 1, 3-6 and 8-14, 17, 19, 21-22, 24-35, 38-42, and 44 are pending in this application. Independent claims 1, 17, and 31 have been amended to indicate that urea is the only active agent in the recited pharmaceutical preparation. Support for describing urea as an active agent appears in the specification in paragraph [002]. Support for describing urea as the only active agent appears in Examples 1-7, where urea is the only active agent in the illustrated pharmaceutical preparations. Claim 30 has been rewritten in independent form, and does not state that urea is the only active agent in the pharmaceutical preparation.

Independent claims 1, 17, 30 and 31 now recite that urea is present in an amount from 41 percent by weight to 69 percent by weight, relative to the nonvolatile

constituents of the preparation. Support for this amendment appears in original claim 2, which has now been canceled. Claim 35 has been amended, and claims 18, 20, 23 and 36-37 have been canceled, to be consistent with this amendment to the independent claims.

Lastly, claims 15 and 16 have been canceled because they are duplicative of claims 17 and 25, and claim 43 has been canceled because it did not further limit claim 31.

**II. Rejection in view of GB 2 202 743**

The Examiner rejected claims 1-6, 9-11, 17-24, 26-29, 31, 35-39, 42 and 43 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by GB 2 202 743 ("GB '743"). In support of the rejection, the Examiner cited Example IV of GB '743 as teaching a formulation that comprises urea in an amount of 41% by weight of the non-volatile constituents.

GB '743, and in particular Example IV of that document, does not anticipate the pending claims. Urea does not appear to constitute 41% by weight of the non-volatile constituents in that Example as argued by the Examiner. The non-volatile constituents in Example IV are micronazole nitrate, urea, glycerol, and Eudragit E 100, which together are 26% by weight of the total composition. Urea is present in an amount of 10% by weight of the total composition and is, as a result, about 38.46% (=10/26) by weight of the non-volatile constituents. The Examiner may have mistakenly identified glycerol as a volatile, rather than non-volatile, constituent in the preparation. The disclosure of glycerol as a plasticizer at page 5, line 7 of GB '743, however, makes clear that it is a non-volatile component.

As explained above, Example IV does not teach or suggest a preparation as claimed having urea present in an amount of from 41 percent by weight to 69 percent by weight, relative to the nonvolatile constituents of the preparation. The remainder of the disclosure similarly does not teach or suggest such an amount of urea. For at least this reason, the pending claims should be patentable over GB '743.

Claims 1, 17, and 31 also recite that urea is the only active agent in the pharmaceutical preparation. The compositions of GB '743, in contrast, comprise miconazole nitrate or econazole nitrate for treating fungal infections. GB '743 at page 1,

lines 1-4. There is no suggestion in the document to modify the compositions to exclude miconazole nitrate or econazole nitrate. For this additional reason, claims 1, 17 and 31, and their dependent claims, should be patentable over GB '743. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw this rejection.

**III. Rejections in view of US 2003/0012749**

Claims 1, 8, 15-18, 24-25, 28-37 and 40-44 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 102(e) as being anticipated by the disclosure of US 2003/0012749 to Kraemer et al. ("Kraemer"). Claims 2-6, 12-14, 19-23, 26-27 and 38-39 were also rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as having been obvious in view of Kraemer. In support of the rejections, the Examiner interpreted Kraemer as disclosing a cosmetic or pharmaceutical composition that comprises urea, film forming hydrophilic polymer and water. *See* Office Action at page 3. The Examiner cited Kraemer as disclosing that urea is present in an amount of from 70-90% by weight of the non-volatile constituents, and that Kraemer's lower limit for urea was the upper limited for present claim 1. *Id.* With respect to the obviousness rejection, the Examiner commented that differences in amounts of urea would not support patentability unless there is evidence indicating such amount is critical. *Id.* at page 4.

Applicants respectfully traverse both rejections. By this response, applicants do not admit that the Kraemer disclosure should constitute prior art to the pending claims.

All of independent claims 1, 17, 30 and 31 recite a pharmaceutical preparation comprising urea in an amount of from 41 percent to 69 percent by weight, relative to the nonvolatile constituents of the preparation. When Kraemer discloses particular weight percents of urea in its composition, and as mentioned by the Examiner, Kraemer states that urea is present in an amount from 70 to 90 percent, or 75 to 85 percent by weight, based on involatile ingredients in the preparation. Kraemer at ¶ [0015]. These disclosed amounts do not overlap with or suggest the amounts of urea recited in the present claims. In fact, the more preferred range of 75 to 85 percent leads away from the range now claimed. Moreover, the Examples described in Kraemer, which constitute part of the reference as a whole, all incorporate urea in amounts of greater than 70% by weight of the involatile ingredients of the preparation, thus failing to guide

the person skilled in the art in the direction of making the invention now claimed. For at least these reasons, applicants respectfully request that the Examiner withdraw these rejections.

**IV. Rejection in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,874,074**

The Examiner rejected claims 1-6 and 9-43 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as unpatentable over the disclosure of U.S. Patent No. 5,874,074 to Smith. In a similar rejection made on September 10, 2004, the Examiner had stated that Smith discloses a composition comprising polyvinylpyrrolidone, urea and water for application to skin to treat warts and other skin disorders. The Examiner further stated that Smith specifically discloses salicylic acid and lactic acid as wart removing agents and that salicylic acid and urea are disclosed as keratolytic agents that appear to be equivalent in their activities. Applicants respectfully traverse this rejection.

When obviousness is based on a single prior art reference, such as in the present rejection, there must be an evidentiary showing of a suggestion or motivation to modify the teachings of that reference to make the invention. *In re Kotzab*, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370; 55 U.S.P.Q.2d 1313, 1316-1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). The evidence must compel the conclusion that a person skilled in the art would actually have made the necessary modifications, not simply that the person could have done so or that, in hindsight, doing so seems possible. *In re Mills*, 916 F.2d 680, 682; 16 U.S.P.Q.2d 1430, 1432 (Fed. Cir. 1990).

The Examiner appears to have relied on improper hindsight, in several instances, to conclude that the present invention would have been obvious. First, the applicants do not agree that Smith discloses or suggests the use of urea in the lotion as a wart removing agent. Smith at col. 5, lines 10-11, instead specifically mentions salicylic acid and lactic acid "and the like" as wart removing agents. Smith identifies urea earlier at col. 5, lines 6-7, as "a keratolytic agent" and not as "a wart removing agent." Had Smith intended to convey the use of urea as a wart removing agent, Smith would have written the disclosure differently.

The Examiner concluded that urea appears to be equivalent in activity to salicylic acid (which is disclosed as a wart removing agent) because Smith discloses both as

"keratolytic agents." This conclusion is too broad and side-steps the fact-specific nature of any obviousness inquiry. The disclosure of two compounds within the category of "keratolytic agents" surely does not compel the conclusion that they are "equivalent" for all purposes. Indeed, the omission of urea from the examples of "wart removing agents" at col. 5, lines 10-11, while including reference to salicylic acid, hints that Smith himself may not have regarded the compounds as equivalent for that very purpose.

The applicants also do not agree that Smith suggests the methods of the invention using a preparation in the form of a solution. Those skilled in the art recognize that a "solution" in this context is a homogenous mixture of the ingredients of the preparation. *See* Grant & Hackh's Chemical Dictionary, 5th Ed., McGraw-Hill, Inc. at pages 541-542 (1987) (already made of record). The moisturizing lotion of Smith, in contrast, is an oil-in-water emulsion. Smith at col. 1, lines 48-52, and col. 2, lines 11-14. Those skilled in the art recognize that an "emulsion" is a microscopically heterogeneous mixture of two normally immiscible liquid phases, in which one liquid forms minute droplets suspended in the other liquid. *See* Grant & Hackh's Chemical Dictionary at page 212.

Smith teaches a carrier in the form of an emulsion at least because of the requirement that the lotion contain one or more emollients. *See* col. 2, lines 18-19 ("[t]he lotion will incorporate an effective amount of one or more emollients"). Emollients are defined at col. 2, lines 21-25 as "any of the inorganic or organic oils and/or waxes that generally function to lubricate the skin surface and to prevent evaporative loss of skin moisture supplied by underlying tissues." The emollients by definition contribute to the oil phase of the oil-in-water emulsion. *See* col. 7, lines 14-18 ("The lotions of the present invention are generally prepared by melting together the emollients and a part of the preservatives with stirring or shaking at temperatures in the range of about 75°-85° C. in order to prepare the oil phase of the lotion."). *See also* Example 1 at col. 8, lines 44-50, and claims 1 and 14 detailing an oil phase comprising emollient. Smith himself clearly knew and conveyed the difference between a solution and an emulsion when referring to mixing the "solution" of the aqueous phase with the "oil phase" to make an "emulsion." Smith at col. 7, lines 18-32.

An aqueous "solution" can only be derived from the Smith disclosure by removing the oil phase of the oil-in-water emulsion, which would require doing away with the required emollients present in the oil phase, which in turn would contradict the very teachings of the reference. Improper hindsight appears to be the only way to achieve that result. *In re Fritch*, 972 F.2d 1260, 1266; 23 U.S.P.Q.2d 1780, 1784 (Fed. Cir. 1992) ("It is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or 'template' to piece together the teachings of the prior art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious.").

On page 5 of the most recent Office Action, the Examiner refers to paragraph [008] on page 3 of the application as teaching that a solution is formed by dissolving urea or optionally suspending the urea in a solvent. First of all, the cited portion of the application does not state that a solution is the same or equivalent to an oil-in-water emulsion. Secondly, the person skilled in the art would understand paragraph [008] as referring to two embodiments: one where the hydrophilic film-forming agent and urea are dissolved in the aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic component, and the other where the hydrophilic film-forming agent and urea are suspended in the aqueous or aqueous-alcoholic component. The person skilled in the art would understand that the preparation as a whole is a solution in the first and is a suspension in the second. In the next sentence following the text mentioned by the Examiner, the application reads "A solution is advantageous." Nothing in this portion of the disclosure supports the conclusion on page 5 of the Office Action that "claiming of a solution does not patentably distinguish over the art-recognized lotion."

With respect to claims 25, 30, 33 and 34, applicants mentioned in the Amendment filed on December 10, 2004, that the Smith disclosure appears only to relate to the treatment of skin disease or disorders. As a result, the disclosure does not suggest use on fingernails or toenails as recited in claims 25, 30, 33 and 34. In response, the Examiner stated on page 5 of the Office Action that "the method of Smith encompasses the instant method and toe and fingers have skin areas." Applicants respectfully request clarification from the Examiner on how this comment identifies any suggestion in Smith to treat toenails or fingernails as recited in claims 25, 30, 33 and 34. The observation that toes and fingers have skin does not do so. Skin and nails are

different, and the teachings in Smith relating to the treatment of the former do not suggest the claimed methods on the latter.

Lastly, all independent claims recite that the preparation comprises urea in an amount from 41 percent by weight to 69 percent by weight, relative to the nonvolatile constituents of the preparation. Smith does not suggest the invention using the claimed amounts of urea. Instead, urea simply appears in a list of compounds at col. 5, lines 4-11, of the Smith patent, with no specific amounts provided for any of those optional ingredients. Absent a teaching or suggestion of this claim limitation as well, the invention would not have been obvious. *See* MPEP § 2143.01 ("To establish *prima facie* obviousness of a claimed invention, all the claim limitations must be taught or suggested by the prior art.").

For at least the reasons provided above, the pending claims should be patentable in view of the Smith disclosure.

**V. Double patenting rejection**

The Examiner provisionally rejected claims 17-24 and 26-29 under the judicially-created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting in view of claims 17-24 and 26-29 of co-pending application no. 10/156,070.

As explained in detail above, the previous rejections of the pending claims should be withdrawn. The withdrawal of those rejections would leave this provisional rejection as the only rejection remaining in the application. Following MPEP § 804(I)(B), applicants ask that the Examiner withdraw the double patenting rejection in the first of these co-pending case that becomes allowable. This procedure would ultimately convert the "provisional double patenting rejection" in the remaining case into a "double patenting rejection," and would permit applicants to address the issue of double patenting substantively in the remaining application.

In view of these amendments and remarks, applicants respectfully request reconsideration and reexamination of this application. Please grant any extensions of time required to enter this Amendment and charge any additional required fees to our deposit account 06-0916.

Respectfully submitted,

FINNEGAN, HENDERSON, FARABOW,
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Dated: September 20, 2005

By: _____
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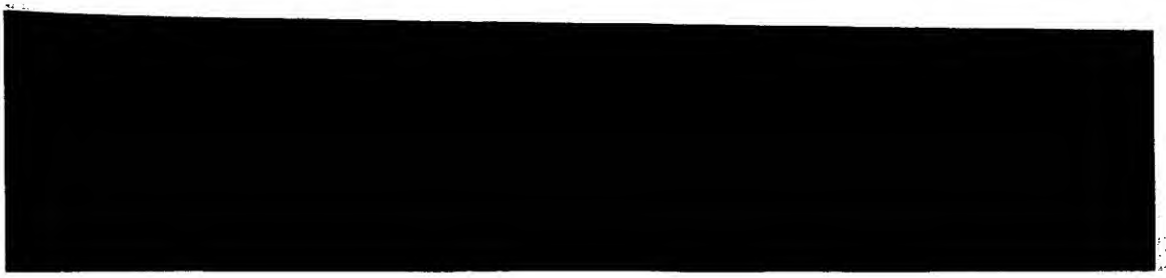
Second College Edition

# The American Heritage Dictionary



**voided**
Voided lozenges

**volant**
A martlet volant

**volcanic**
Volcanic ash covering a house in Iceland

**volcano**
Mount St. Helens in the Cascade Range of Washington erupting in May 1980

of a vertebrate, esp. by those of a human being. **b.** The ability to produce such sounds. **2.** A sound resembling or reminiscent of vocal utterance. **3.** The specified quality, condition, or timbre of vocal sound: *a hoarse voice*. **4. a.** A medium or agency of expression: *give voice to one's anger*. **b.** The right or opportunity to express a choice or opinion. **5.** *Gram.* A verb form indicating the relation between the subject and the action expressed by the verb. **6.** The expiration of air through vibrating vocal cords, used in the production of the vowels and voiced consonants. **7. a.** Musical tone produced by the vibration of vocal cords and resonated within the throat and head cavities. **b.** The quality or condition of a person's singing: *a baritone in excellent voice*. **c.** A singer: *a choir of excellent voices*. **8.** Any of the melodic parts for a musical composition. —*tr.v.* **voiced, voic·ing, voic·es. 1.** To give voice to; utter. **2.** To pronounce with vibration of the vocal cords. **3.** *Mus.* To regulate the tone of (the pipes of an organ, for example). —***idiom.* with one voice.** In unison; unanimously. [ME < OFr. *vois* < Lat. *vox*.]

**voice box** *n.* The larynx.

**voiced** (voist) *adj.* **1.** Having a voice or a specified kind of voice: *harsh-voiced*. **2.** Uttered with vibration of the vocal cords, as the consonants *d* and *b*. —**voic'ed·ness** (voist'nĭs, voi'sĭd-) *n.*

**voice·ful** (vois'fəl) *adj.* Having a voice, esp. a loud voice; resounding. —**voice'ful·ness** *n.*

**voice·less** (vois'lĭs) *adj.* **1.** Having no voice; mute. **2.** Uttered without vibration of the vocal cords, as the consonants *t* and *p*. —**voice'less·ly** *adv.* —**voice'less·ness** *n.*

**voice-o-ver** (vois'ō'vər) *n.* In motion pictures and television, the voice of a narrator who does not appear on camera.

**voice part** *n. Mus.* A voice (sense 8).

**voice·print** (vois'print') *n.* An electronically recorded graphic representation of voice, typically with time plotted on the horizontal axis, frequency on the vertical, and amplitude exhibited in a series of contour lines, the configuration being characteristic of an individual speaker's articulation of a given word.

**voic·er** (voi'sər) *n.* One that voices organ pipes.

**void** (void) *adj.* **1.** Containing no matter; empty. **2.** Unoccupied, as a position; vacant. **3.** Devoid; lacking: *void of understanding*. **4.** Ineffective; useless. **5.** Having no legal force or validity; null. —*n.* **1. a.** An empty space. **b.** A vacuum. **2.** An open space or break in continuity; gap. **3.** A feeling or state of emptiness, loneliness, or loss. —*v.* **void·ed, void·ing, voids.** —*tr.* **1.** To make void or of no effect; invalidate. **2. a.** To take out (the contents of something); empty. **b.** To evacuate (body wastes). **3.** To leave; vacate. —*intr.* To evacuate body wastes. [ME < OFr. *voide* < VLat. **vocitus*, alteration of Lat. *vacuus* < *vacare*, to be empty.] —**void'er** *n.*

**void·a·ble** (voi'də-bəl) *adj.* Capable of being voided, esp. capable of being annulled. —**void'a·ble·ness** *n.*

**void·ance** (void'ns) *n.* **1.** The act of voiding, emptying, or evacuating. **2.** The condition of being vacant; emptiness.

**void·ed** (voi'dĭd) *adj. Heraldry.* Having the central area cut out or left vacant, leaving a narrow border or outline.

**voile** (voil) *n.* A sheer fabric of cotton, rayon, silk, or wool used esp. for making dresses and curtains. [Fr. < Lat. *vela*, neuter pl. of *velum*, covering.]

**voir dire** (vwär dĭr') *n. Law.* A preliminary examination concerning the competence of a prospective witness or juror. [OFr., to speak the truth.]

**voix cé·leste** (vwä' sā-lĕst') *n.* An organ stop that produces a gentle tremolo effect. [Fr., celestial voice.]

**Vo·lans** (vō'lănz') *n.* A constellation in the polar region of the Southern Hemisphere near Carina and Dorado. [Lat. *volans*, pr.part. of *volare*, to fly.]

**vo·lant** (vō'lənt) *adj.* **1.** Flying or capable of flying. **2.** Moving quickly or nimbly; agile. **3.** *Heraldry.* Depicted with the wings extended as in flying. [Lat. *volans, volant-*, pr.part. of *volare*, to fly.]

**Vo·la·pük** (vō'lə-pōōk', vōl'ə-) *n.* An artificial international language based on English. [Volapük, world's speech : *vol*, world (< E. WORLD) + *pük*, speech (< E. SPEECH).]

**vo·lar** (vō'lər) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the sole of the foot or the palm of the hand. [< Lat. *vola*, sole.]

**vol·a·tile** (vŏl'ə-tl, -tīl') *adj.* **1.** Evaporating readily at normal temperatures and pressures. **2.** Capable of being readily vaporized. **3.** Changeable, esp.: **a.** Inconstant; fickle. **b.** Tending to violence; explosive. **c.** Lighthearted; flighty. **d.** Ephemeral; fleeting. **4.** Flying or capable of flying; volant. [Fr. < Lat. *volatilis*, flying < *volare*, to fly.] —**vol'a·tile·ness** *n.*

**volatile oil** *n.* A rapidly evaporating oil, esp. an essential oil, that does not leave a stain.

**vol·a·til·i·ty** (vŏl'ə-tĭl'ĭ-tē) *n.* The quality or state of being volatile.

**vol·a·til·ize** (vŏl'ə-tl-īz') *intr. & tr.v.* **-ized, -iz·ing, -iz·es. 1.** To become or make volatile. **2.** To evaporate or cause to evaporate. —**vol'a·til·i·za'ble** *adj.* —**vol'a·til·i·za'tion** *n.* —**vol'a·til·iz'er** *n.*

**vol·au·vent** (vŏl'ō-vän') *n.* A light pastry shell filled with a ragout of meat or fish. [Fr. : *vol*, flight + *au*, with the + *vent*, wind.]

**vol·can·ic** (vŏl-kăn'ĭk, vōl-) *adj.* **1.** Of or resembling an erupting volcano. **2.** Produced by or discharged from a volcano. **3.** Powerfully explosive: *a volcanic temper*. —**vol·can'i·cal·ly** *adv.*

**volcanic glass** *n.* A volcanic igneous rock of vitreous, glassy texture, as obsidian or pitchstone.

**vol·ca·nism** (vŏl'kə-nĭz'əm, vōl'-) also **vul·ca·nism** *n.* Volcanic force or activity.

**vol·ca·nize** (vŏl'kə-nīz', vōl'-) *tr.v.* **-nized, -niz·ing, -niz·es.** To subject to or change by the effects of volcanism. —**vol'ca·ni·za'tion** *n.*

**vol·ca·no** (vŏl-kā'nō, vōl-) *n., pl.* **-noes** or **-nos. 1.** A vent in the earth's crust through which molten lava and gases are ejected. **2.** A mountain formed by the materials ejected from a volcano. [Ital. < Lat. *Volcanus*, Vulcan.]

**vol·ca·no·gen·ic** (vŏl'kə-nə-jĕn'ĭk, vōl'-) *adj.* Of volcanic origin.

**vol·ca·nol·o·gy** (vŏl'kə-nŏl'ə-jē, vōl'-) also **vul·ca·nol·o·gy** (vŭl'-) *n.* The science concerned with volcanic phenomena. —**vol'ca·no·log'i·cal** (-nə-lŏj'ĭ-kəl) *adj.* —**vol'ca·nol'o·gist** *n.*

**vole**[1] (vōl) *n.* Any of various rodents of the genus *Microtus* and related genera, resembling rats or mice but having a relatively short tail. [Short for obs. *volemouse* < Norw. *vollmus* : ON *völlr*, field + ON *mûs*, mouse.]

**vole**[2] (vōl) *n.* A grand slam. [Fr. < *voler*, to fly < OFr. < Lat. *volare*, to fly.]

**vol·i·tant** (vŏl'ĭ-tnt) *adj.* **1.** Flying or capable of flying. **2.** Moving about rapidly. [Lat. *volitans, volitant-*, pr.part. of *volitare*, to fly to and fro, freq. of *volare*, to fly.]

**vol·i·ta·tion** (vŏl'ĭ-tā'shən) *n.* **1.** The act of flying; flight. **2.** The ability to fly. —**vol'i·ta'tion·al** *adj.*

**vo·li·tion** (və-lĭsh'ən) *n.* **1.** An act of willing, choosing, or deciding. **2.** A conscious choice; decision. **3.** The power or capability of choosing; will. [Fr. < Med. Lat. *volitio* < Lat. *velle*, to wish.] —**vo·li'tion·al** *adj.* —**vo·li'tion·al·ly** *adv.*

**vol·i·tive** (vŏl'ĭ-tĭv) *adj.* **1.** Of, pertaining to, or originating in the will. **2.** Expressing a wish or permission: *the volitive mood*.

**volks·lied** (fōlk'slēt', fōlk'-) *n., pl.* **-lie·der** (-slē'dər). A folk song. [G. : *Volk*, people + *Lied*, song.]

**vol·ley** (vŏl'ē) *n., pl.* **-leys. 1. a.** The simultaneous discharge of a number of missiles. **b.** The missiles thus discharged. **2.** A bursting forth: *a volley of oaths*. **3.** *Sports.* A shot, esp. in tennis, made by striking the ball before it touches the ground. —*v.* **-leyed, -ley·ing, -leys.** —*tr.* **1.** To discharge as or as if in a volley. **2.** *Sports.* To strike (a tennis ball, for example) before it touches the ground. —*intr.* To be discharged in or as if in a volley. [OFr. *volee* < *voler*, to fly < Lat. *volare*.] —**vol'ley·er** *n.*

**vol·ley·ball** (vŏl'ē-bôl') *n.* **1.** A court game in which one team attempts to score by grounding a ball on the opposing team's side of a high net. **2.** The large inflated ball used in volleyball.

**vol·plane** (vŏl'plān', vōl'-) *intr.v.* **-planed, -plan·ing, -planes.** To glide toward the earth with the engine cut off. Used of an airplane or winged missile. —*n.* The glide of an airplane or winged missile. [Fr. *vol plané*, gliding flight.]

**Vol·sci** (vŏl'skē', vōl'sī') *pl.n.* A people of ancient Italy whose territory was conquered by the Romans in the fourth century B.C.

**Vol·scian** (vŏl'shən, vōl'skē-ən) *adj.* Of or pertaining to the Volsci or their language. —*n.* The Italic language of the Volsci.

**volt**[1] (vōlt) *n.* **1.** The International System unit of electric potential and electromotive force, equal to the difference of electric potential between two points on a conducting wire carrying a constant current of one ampere when the power dissipated between the points is one watt. **2.** A unit of electric potential and electromotive force equal to 1.00034 times the International System unit. [After Count Alessandro *Volta* (1745–1827).]

**volt**[2] also **volte** (vōlt, vōlt) *n.* **1.** A circular movement executed by a horse in manège. **2.** A sudden movement made in avoiding a thrust in fencing. [Fr. *volte* < Oltal. *volta*, turn < *voltare*, to turn, leap. —see VAULT[2].]

**volt·age** (vōl'tĭj) *n.* Electromotive force or potential difference, usually expressed in volts.

**voltage divider** *n.* A number of resistors in series, provided with taps at certain points to make available a fixed or variable fraction of the applied voltage.

**vol·ta·ic** (vŏl-tā'ĭk, vōl-, vōl-) *adj.* **1.** Pertaining to or denoting electricity or electric current produced by chemical action; galvanic. **2.** Producing electricity by chemical action. [< VOLT.]

**voltaic battery** *n.* An electric battery composed of a primary cell or cells.

**voltaic cell** *n.* A primary cell.

**voltaic couple** *n.* Two dissimilar conductors in contact or in the same electrolytic solution, resulting in a difference of potential between them.

**voltaic pile** *n.* A source of electricity consisting of a number of alternating disks of two different metals separated by acid-moistened pads, forming primary cells connected in series.

**vol·ta·ism** (vŏl'tə-ĭz'əm, vōl'-, vōl'-) *n.* Galvanism. [VOLTA(IC) + -ISM.]

**volt·am·me·ter** (vōlt'ăm'mē'tər) *n.* An instrument designed to measure current or potential. [VOLT-AM(PERE) + METER.]

**volt-am·pere** (vōlt'ăm'pîr') *n.* A unit of electric power, equal